

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON CHRIS GARDNER'S DIALOGUE IN

*PURSUIT OF HAPPYNESS MOVIE***Rio Pradana Aquatama**

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Email: adamdamanhuri@unesa.ac.id**Abstrak**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis jenis tindakan ilokusi dari Chris Gardner sebagai karakter utama dalam film yang berjudul *Pursuit of Happiness*. Film ini berdasarkan kisah nyata dari Chris Gardner yang memiliki mimpi besar untuk dirinya dan keluarganya. Chris memiliki kesempatan untuk menjadi pialang saham, tetapi ia harus berada di anggota magang pertama yang berarti ia tidak menerima gaji. Chris memutuskan untuk melakukannya tapi ketika istrinya meninggalkannya dan dia diusir, dia harus mengurus anaknya sendiri. Jadi mereka kadang-kadang hidup di jalan dan berjuang untuk melewatinya. Dan Chris bertekad untuk melaluinya. Penelitian ini menggunakan kedua metode kualitatif dan kuantitatif untuk melakukan analisis dalam rangka untuk mengekspos masalah penelitian; 1) jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang muncul pada percakapan Chris, dan (2) alasan tindak tutur ilokusi yang dominan muncul dari percakapan Chris. Data termasuk ucapan-ucapan dari percakapan dengan tokoh utama berisi tindakan ilokusi dalam film. Teori yang diterapkan untuk penelitian ini adalah jenis tindakan ilokusi oleh George Yule. Data telah diklasifikasikan ke dalam lima klasifikasi; representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif dan deklaratif dari tindak tutur ilokusi dan dianalisis semua. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 488 ucapan yang berisi tindakan ilokusi. Yang ditemukan 204 ucapan atau 41,8% dari total data untuk representatif dengan tindakan yang dilakukan seperti: menegaskan, menginformasikan, melarang, mengklaim, dan bersikeras. Kemudian diikuti oleh direktif dengan 176 ucapan atau 36,1% data dengan tindakan yang dilakukan seperti: meminta, memerintah, meminta, pemesanan, memohon, dan menasihati. Ekspresif digunakan di 72 ujaran atau sekitar 14,7% dengan tindakan yang dilakukan seperti: berterima kasih, meminta maaf, ucapan, mengejek, dan memuji. Sementara itu komisif digunakan di 34 ujaran atau 7% dengan tindakan yang dilakukan seperti: menjanjikan, menawarkan, memprotes, mengancam, menerima, menolak, dan meyakinkan. Yang terakhir adalah deklaratif dengan hanya 2 ucapan ditemukan atau hanya 0,4% dari total data dengan hanya menemukan 1 tindakan yaitu menerima pekerjaan.

Kata Kunci: *tindak tutur ilokusi, representatif, direktif, ekspresif, komisif, deklaratif*

Abstract

The purpose of this study to identify and analyze the types of illocutionary acts from Chris Gardner as the main Character in the movie entitled *Pursuit of Happiness*. This movie based on the true story from Chris Gardner who had big dream for him and his family. Chris had an opportunity to become stockbroker but he had to be in the internship member first which means he had no salary. Chris decided to do it but when his wife left and he was evicted, he had to take care of his son on his own. So they sometimes lived on the street and struggled to get by. But Chris was determined to make it. This study uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to do the analysis in order to expose the research problems which are; 1) the types of illocutionary acts that occur on Chris dialogues, (2) the function of illocutionary acts, and (2) the reason of dominant illocutionary acts that occur from Chris dialogue. The data included utterances from the conversation by main character contain illocutionary acts in the movie. The theory that were applied for this study was the types of illocutionary acts by George Yule. The data had been classified into five classification; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative illocutionary acts and analyzed them. The result of the study showed that there are 488 utterances containing the illocutionary acts. That found 204 utterances or 41.8% from the total data for representative with the performed actions such as: asserting, informing, prohibiting, claiming, and insisting. Then followed by directive with 176 utterances or 36.1% data with performed actions such as: asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, pleading, and advising. Expressives used in 72 utterances or about 14.7% with the performed action such as: thanking, apologizing, greeting, mocking, and praising. Meanwhile commissives used in 34 utterances

or 7% with performed actions such as: promising, offering, protesting, threatening, accepting, refusing, and assuring. The last is declaratives with only 2 utterances found or only 0.4%.

Keywords: *illocutionary acts, representatives, directives, expressives, commissives, declaratives*

INTRODUCTION

Language usage in communication needs two important mediums those are linguistic medium and pragmatic medium. Linguistic medium is related to from accuracy and language structure, whereas pragmatic medium is related to from accuracy of structure of using context. In other word, pragmatics is study about the meaning of the context between speaker and hearer. According to Yule (1996 :4), the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. Levinson (1983:1) defines that pragmatics is a study of relation between languages, grammatical and encoded in the structure of language. So, generally he said that the term of pragmatics is said as the branch of linguistics which concerns with the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language. Morris (1983) also defines the definition of pragmatics. He says that pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistics and the users and also discusses the contextual meaning because pragmatics involve the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said.

In addition, when we speak with other people in communication or conversation, the speaker does not only speak the source language but the speaker must interpret the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech can be studied in communicative event, including in dialogue of the movie. By learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or received message by hearer in dialogue of the movie. By analyzing the speech events, it is clearly the other way to study about how to comprehend communication than it is. So, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform specific actions and we do need to look at movie extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and

interpreted within speech event of utterance in dialogue in the movie.

Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech act because illocutionary act itself becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

The ability to comprehend and produce a communicative act is referred to pragmatic competence (Kasper, 1990) which often includes one's knowledge about the social status between the speaker involved, cultural knowledge and the linguistic knowledge. The concept of an illocutionary act is central to the concept of a speech act. Although there are numerous opinions regarding how to define 'illocutionary acts', there are some kinds of acts which are widely accepted as illocutionary, for example promising, ordering someone, and commanding (Peccei:1999).

Illocutionary act has some different types. Yule (1996) has set up the classification of illocutionary speech act as five subdivisions. They are: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each type has different context and meaning. All of these types will become the media for the writer to analyse utterances used by main character in movie *Pursuit of Happyness*.

Utterances can be found on dialogue in movie. In analysing illocutionary act, the data has been chosen by the writer from the main character's utterances in that movie. The utterances produced by Chris Gardner as the main character are the appropriate sources for the writer in analysing illocutionary act in order to look for the intended meaning of each utterance.

RESEARCH QUESTION

Based on the background of the study, this paper discusses the types of illocutionary acts that occur on Chris's dialogue in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Speech acts

According to Searle (1969: 16) theory, speech act defines as:

The unit of linguistic communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, or even the token (roughly: the occurrence) of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol, word or sentence in the performance of the speech act. (Searle, 1969: 16)

In other words, speech act is how the people can show their intention / purpose in some communication process through what they thought. For some people, showing actions through their speech is the best way to avoid misunderstanding in communication.

A simple word to define this according to Yule's definition about speech act, is the actions performed during the speaker utterances (1996:47). Parker (1986:14) also said, the speech act in every utterance of speech constitutes some sort of act. It is close with Searle's more specific opinion which stated that speech act is often meant to refer just to the same thing as the term illocution act (an act of doing something). In addition, Mey (1994:111) statement explains that speech acts are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs. However, Parker's have (1986:16) a different view about speech acts (and their components acts) which he said that it mostly focus on the relationship between the speaker and the hearer particularly, therefore of it, have a concern on the context of the utterances that appear in conversation. Simply, Kunjana Rahardi (2005:6) said that basically, speech act is a concrete statement of language functions.

Speech act is determining how language ability of speaker in conveying the message in communication.

Whatever the definitions of speech act above, the main description of speech act is an act when we say a word and theoretically, then the productions of the utterance in the speech have an aim of making things happen toward of our speech.

Conversational Implicature

Implicature is a term to define something that is delivered beyond the semantic meaning from the words within a conversation that contribute into an extra level of meaning. A *conversational implicature*, on the other hand, is when an utterance in a conversation has more meaning than the words uttered. Thomas (1995) provides the example of an ambulance man who has someone vomit in his lap and utters "Great, that's really great! That's made my Christmas". Here something other than the words uttered is being implied; there is an additional set of meaning, and the man is actually expressing that he does not enjoy getting vomit all over his lap.

2. Types of speech acts

Austin states that when people are saying something they perform three kinds of acts which are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts (Levinson 1983: 236)

1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary is the act of semantic in literal meaning of a sentence. Austin said that the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. In summary, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In other meaning, locutionary act is the meaning of what a speaker intend to say. For example: if someone says 'Switch on the lamp!' the locutionary act is the speaker wants someone to switch the lamp on.

2 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the act of an expected effect on the hearer by uttering the sentence. By uttering a sentence of an utterance the speaker expects that the hearer will have an effect of it. For example: If someone says "Where's your necklace?" it may causes you touch your neck quickly or you might respond 'Oh, I put it in the drawer'.

3 Illocutionary Act

The last act is illocutionary act which is the act of saying, this act is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and requesting. Stated from Austin's preliminary informal description, the idea main of an "illocutionary act" can be described by emphasizing or "by saying something, we do something", as when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, "I now pronounce you husband and wife." (Austin would eventually define the "illocutionary act" in more exact manner.)

Technically the illocutionary is the term introduced by John L. Austin in inspecting some cases concern to what he calls with 'performative' and 'constative utterances'. According to his original exposition in "How to Do Things With Words", the function of an illocutionary act is an act (1) for the performance of which I must make it clear to some other person that the act is performed (Austin speaks of the 'securing of uptake'), and (2) the performance of which involves the production of what Austin calls 'conventional consequences' as, e.g., rights, commitments, or obligations. For instead, in order to successfully perform a promise I must make clear to my audience that the promise occurs, and undertake an obligation to do the promised thing: hence the promise is an illocutionary act in the present sense. In other word, for certain reasons, among them insufficient knowledge of Austin's original exposition in term of illocutionary act is nowadays understood in a number of other ways. Many clinicians define the term of Austin with reference to examples, saying such things as that any speech act like stating, asking, commanding, promising, and so on is an illocutionary act; they then often fail to give any sense of the expression illocutionary act capable of making clear what being an illocutionary act essentially consists in.

Furthermore Austin introduced the illocutionary act by means of a contrast with other kinds of acts: the illocutionary act, he says, is an act performed in saying something, as contrasted with a locutionary act, the act of saying something, and also contrasted with a perlocutionary act, an act performed by saying something. This kind of term may be misleading to distinguish between kinds of acts, for these are not separate categories of speech, but instead to describe a certain different levels on which speech that probably work. More over some of particular speech event may have any combination of locutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary effects.

Still yet another conception of an illocutionary act goes back to Schiffer's famous book 'Meaning' (1972, 103), which explain the illocutionary act is represented as just the act of meaning of something. According to the conception of Bach and Harnish adopt in 'Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts' (1979), an illocutionary act is an attempt to communicate, which they again analyze as the expressing of an attitude.

According to Searle (1969), the illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. In the other words, illocutionary act can be defined as using a sentence to perform a function. When a speaker says something, he or she may perform some functions of

act through the utterances such as request, complain, etc.

3. Types of Illocutionary Acts

There are several types of illocutionary acts. In other sources, those types of illocutionary act are also said as the types as the types of speech act. Based on Searle as cited in George Yule there are five types of illocutionary act which can be defined as follows:

1 Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996 :53) term, explain about the truthfully of the utterance. it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. Searle used the term "assertive" in stating this category. The representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: "no one can make a better cake than me", this utterance is a representatives that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999: 51).

2 Directives

This next category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act would make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In assumption of it, the utterance in this category intend to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess. Ed said to Fey "clean it up!" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

3 Commissives

The next categories is commissive, in this categories the speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. As the speaker express what speaker intends (George Yule, 1996:54).Commissive is the utterance speech is produces to give action in the future toward the speech. In this case they are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. This term can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. "I'll take her to the doctor" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her (Peccei, 1999:51).

4 Expressives

Searle also make some of one category for speech act that focus on primarily on represent the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996:53-54). The

expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. "I'm really sorry!" is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer.

5 Declaratives

This last kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world via words (Yule, 1996:53). Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983:236). I agreed with George Yule's ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm of this cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance: "I pronounce you husband and wife". This utterance by a priest to declare a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996:53).

METHOD

The major focus of this study was about the type of illocutionary acts from utterances that were stated by Chris Gardner as the main character in Pursuit of Happyness movie. The consideration of taking this movie was telling about Chris Gardner, a San Francisco salesman who was struggling to build a future for himself and his 5 years old son Christopher. Base on the statement of the problem, both of qualitative and quantitative approaches were used by the writer. The mixed methods were necessary used by the writer because that used theory quantitative research and qualitative research about the type of the illocutionary act that is use on the data.

The main data for this study were taken from script of Pursuit of Happyness movie. The data were in the form of words and letters. The reasoning why this research takes this movie was that Pursuit of Happyness movie was well worth seeing, as a life lesson in the value of hard work and devotion to family. The series of pitfalls and the breathless, stressful, non-stop pace with which Gardner seeks to overcome these challenges underscores the nature of the pursuit of happiness in this world. And because this film based on the true story, so it close to the reality and daily utterances. In collecting the data, this research not only took data from the script of the movie, but also from textbooks, journal, abstracts and illocutionary acts articles.

Analysis occurred both within the quantitative (descriptive and inferential numeric analysis) approach and the qualitative (description the thematic text or image analysis) approach, and often between the two approaches. The qualitative approach which contains the analysis of the finding based on the context was used first by the writer. Then it was followed by collecting quantitative data which contains the finding or the result with the numerical analysis of the final research study in discussion and interpretation. The data was collected from analyzing the types of illocutionary acts by the main character in Pursuit of Happyness Movie. For answering every research questions, it used several aspects which applied. There were five types of illocutionary acts which are needed to get the answer for RQ-1, directives, representatives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. RQ-2 used the function theory by Leech. RQ-3 requires five types of illocutionary acts for gaining the answer, those are: the dominant types of illocutionary acts and the reason of the dominant types of illocutionary acts.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Datum 1

Christopher : Is "fuck" spelled right?

Chris :**Yeah, that's spelled right. But that's not part of the motto, so you're not supposed to learn that. That's an adult word to show anger and other things. But just don't use that one, okay?**

The context of the datum above was when Chris took his son "Christopher" to school. The topic in this data was discussing about "fuck" word. Then Christopher was curious about word "fuck" which wrote in the wall in his school. So, Chris gave information about that word. Chris was a salesman. He has wife and a son. His son named Christopher who was 5 years old. He was smart, talented, and curious.

From the datum above, the utterance that was stated by Chris "Yeah, that's spelled right. But that's not part of the motto, so you're not supposed to learn that. That's an adult word to show anger and other things" included in representative which was kind of informing. Because Chris' utterance gave information to Christopher that the word fuck was spelled correct. Chris also gave information that it word only for adults to interpret their anger and other things.

From the datum, the utterance that stated by Chris had collaborative function because this illocutionary act that aimed by Chris at ignoring the social purposes. And as seen from the context, Chris did not want another person did something that he think that it was

not true. And he also gave the reason of it that was seen from the explanation in the context above.

The informing act in this data occurred to inform the interlocutor with statement that presented the external reality or general truth in the reality. In this datum the general truth in the reality was the information about fuck word. In the society that word was a taboo and has bad meaning. So, Chris explained Christopher not to use that word. Then the existence of informing appeared in many utterances that stated by Chris which have been found 74 utterances by the writer because this movie based on true story and took in the real life society. So, that make the utterances of informing in the second place of utterances that appear in the representative from all of Chris' dialogues because giving information was very common in society.

Datum 62

Chris : I thought I'd wear a shirt today. You know, being the last day and all.

Mr. Frohm : Well, thank you. Thank you. We appreciate that. But wear one tomorrow though, okay? Because tomorrow's going to be your first day if you'd like to work here as a broker. Would you like that, Chris?

Chris : Yes, sir.

The context of the datum was when Chris was called by Mr. Frankesh to the meeting room for announcing the decision that he will be accepted as a broker or not. Then Mr. Frohm was announcing the decision that Chris accepted in Dean Witter as a broker. The topic was hiring Chris as a broker. Chris cannot hide his happiness, then he run into his son in the day care then hug him tightly.

From the datum above, the utterances that was stated by Chris "Yes, sir" included in the declarative which was kind of receiving job. Because Chris received Mr. Frohm offering to be a stockbroker. Chris was so happy because the decision from Dean Witter announced that he was accepted to be a broker. It made a big effect to Chris life.

From the datum, the utterance that stated by Chris had convivial function because its aim in compliant with the social purposes. And as seen from the context, Chris expressed his expression by stating and giving his interest to his interlocutor. And he also gave the reason of it that was seen from the explanation in the context above.

The receiving job act in this datum occurred to receive the job from the interlocutor with utterance that has immediate effect to change in the institutional state of affairs or it changes something in the reality. By receiving job as a broker at Dean Witter, it changed

something in the reality. Because Chris just become an internship member at the first time, then after he hired at Dean Witter he had a particular job. It makes the existence of receiving job appears in some utterances that stated by Chris which have been found 2 utterances by the writer because in daily conformation receiving job was rarely used. So, that made the utterances of receiving job in the first place of utterances that appear in the declaratives acts from all of Chris' dialogues because it is only one type of declaratives that appears in this movie.

Discussion

After the finding and its analysis are presented, a discussion of the findings are important to answer the three research problems; "What are the types of illocutionary act performed by Chris Gardner in movie Pursuit of Happyness?", "What is the function of illocutionary act performed by Chris Gardner in movie Pursuit of Happyness?", and "How does the illocutionary act occur on Chris's dialogue in movie Pursuit of Happyness?"

In the movie, in beginning, there were some types of illocutionary acts which are experienced by Chris Gardner such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Then it gave the function of each type from Leech theory.

4.2.1 The types of illocutionary act performed by Chris Gardner in movie Pursuit of Happyness

In the discussion of types of illocutionary acts, it presented five types of illocutionary acts based on the utterances that were performed by Chris Gardner such as; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

Representative is the utterance which have truth meaning in the reality that is produced by the speaker to the interlocutor or the statement what the speaker believes to be the case or not, that is similar with Yule's theory about representative it can be seen in chapter 2 (2.2.1). Generally representative is the statement or utterance which commits the speaker to something being the case. There were many kinds of representatives like; informing, asserting, prohibiting, predicting, claiming, concluding, insisting, etc. From the finding above, Chris stated some utterance which commit his interlocutor to the truth of the expressed proposition. That utterances were indicated as the representative acts. But the utterances that were stated by Chris from the Pursuit of HappYness movie that indicate as representative were found five kind of representative from 204 utterances. They were 74 informing, 101 asserting, 8 prohibiting, 18 claiming, and 3 insisting. From the data in finding above,

representative acts of informing and asserting are often used by Chris Gardner as the main Character in the movie. For the informing itself, that was because the situation in the movie. Many scene in this movie were told about the struggle of Chris for taking care of his 5 years old boys "Christopher". So, he had to give some information to teach and educate Christopher. And also Chris job as the salesman and the broker gave big effect because in this job Chris had to be talk active and informative to his clients. Automatically, the informing was often used in this movie (see datum 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5). Then asserting became the most often used for representatives in this movie. Because there were many situations that Chris had conflicts with his wife, friends, clients, manager, and others characters that made him need to state and assert his utterances (see datum 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10).

Generally directive is illocutionary acts that make the hearer to take a particular action from the utterance that is produced by the speaker, in other words it is ordering someone to do something. They express what the speaker wants. That are similar like what Yule's state about directive (see chapter 2 sub 2.2.2). Directives perform commanding, ordering, asking, requesting, etc. The utterances that were stated by Chris from the Pursuit of HappyNess movie was found 176 utterances of directives. They were such as 102 asking, 57 commanding, 8 requesting, 1 ordering, 5 pleading, and 3 advising. From the data in finding above the directives acts of asking became the most used by Chris as the main character in this movie. Because in daily conversation need to be communicative. Asking and answering were very common in the society. Moreover, Chris as the father and public worker was needed to ask what his son need and also for the clients as the public worker (see datum 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24).

Commissive is type of illocutionary acts that speaker's utterances commit to some future action. In using a commissives, the intention of speaker is expressed to do something, as Yule said about commissive (see chapter 2 sub 2.2.3). Commissives include promises, threats, refusals, pledges, vowing, offering, etc. The utterances that were stated by Chris from the Pursuit of HappyNess movie was found 34 utterances of commissives. They were such as 22 promising, 5 offering, 2 protesting, 1 threatening, 2 accepting, 1 refusing, and 1 assuring. From the data in finding above the commissive acts of promising became the most used by Chris as the main character in this movie. In the social life promising is common thing that people do. As well in this movie, promising

was also used in many case by Chris (see datum 38, 39, 40, and 41).

A speech act that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition is called expressive acts. That have the function of expressing, or making known, the speaker's psychological attitude. This theory is similar with Yule theory about expressive acts (see chapter 2 sub 2.2.4). The expression includes thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, etc. The utterances that were stated by Chris from the Pursuit of HappyNess movie was found 72 utterances of expressive. They were 31 thanking, 6 apologizing, 29 greeting, 3 mocking, and 3 praising. From the data in finding above the expressive acts of thanking became the most used by Chris as the main character in this movie. The expression of thanking was showed by people to others in order to express the grateful feeling. It is the way how people respect each other. Moreover in the Chris utterance in this movie, because Chris was as public worker who had to meet with many clients. So, he had to be modest and humble in order to make his client comfortable and assured. By saying thank, it made the interlocutor feel appreciated (see datum 51 and 52).

Declarative is illocutionary acts whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the proportional content and reality. This is type of illocutionary acts is quite special, because the speaker utterance or statement can change the world, it can change the reality. Yule also stated about declarative acts, it can be seen in chapter 2(2.2.5). Declarative include, resigning, naming, christening, demising, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, etc. From utterances that were stated by Chris from the Pursuit of HappyNess movie was just found 2 utterances that is receiving job. Declarative is the only type of illocutionary acts which seldom appears. Because the specific characteristic of declarative must make change the word perception or reality. In this movie, that were only two utterances that had that characteristic (see datum 61 and 62). Those two data can be categorized as declaratives acts. Because those data could change the reality perception.

After analysing the data on the previous section, the illocutionary acts that were found by the researcher from Chris Gardner's dialogue were 488 utterances. Therefore the result of the finding was put by the researcher on the table below in order to make easier for understand about the analysis. Based on the transcript of Pursuit of Happiness movie, the types of illocutionary acts have been identified by the researcher (representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives, on appendix).

After arranging the table based on the illocutionary acts that can be found on the data (appendix 2), the table of percentage has been made by the researcher to indicate the most dominant types of illocutionary acts (table 4.1)

Table 4.1 Table of percentage

Illocutionary acts		
Total		
	Frequency	Percentage
Directives	176	36,1 %
Commissives	34	7 %
Expressives	72	14,7 %
Representatives	204	41,8 %
Declaratives	2	0,4 %
Total	488	100 %

From the table above showed the types of illocutionary acts that can be found in the movie "Pursuit of Happyness", such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts which was used by the main character is representatives illocutionary act (41,8 %). It happens because of one reason that was in dialogues, Chris Gardner utters sentences about the general truth that the interlocutors have not known yet, then he make them know about that. Representative commits the speaker to the truth of the delivered proposition such as asserting, informing, prohibiting, etc. Then asserting became the most often used for representatives in this movie. Because there were many situations that Chris had conflicts with his wife, friends, clients, manager, and others characters that made him need to assert at his utterances (see datum 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10). For the informing itself, that was because the situation in the movie. Many scene in this movie were told about the struggle of Chris for taking care of his 5 years old boys "Christopher". So, he had to give some information to teach and educate Christopher. And also Chris job as the salesman and the broker gave big effect because in this job Chris had to be talk active and informative to his clients. Automatically, the informing was often used in this movie (see datum 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).

The result of the analysis shows that type of illocutionary acts which representatives is dominant by the function of asserting and informing. They mostly appeared in every dialogue that was used by Chris. The cause to the function of asserting and informing be the highest frequency made the representatives act became the most dominant in the Chris' dialogues in Pursuit of Happyness.

4.2.2 The function of illocutionary act on Chris's dialogue in movie Pursuit of Happyness

In the discussion of function of illocutionary acts, it presents four types of illocutionary acts base on the utterances that were performed by Leech such as; competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

The competitive function in utterances that stated by Chris had only found in the directive acts. Because Competitive goal competes with the social goal such as; ordering, asking, commanding, etc. And from the data above found found 176 utterances of directives. They are such as 102 asking, 57 commanding, 8 requesting, 1 ordering, 5 pleading, and 3 advising. So, the total of competitive function in Chris utterance were 176. And the most dominant in this type was asking. Because in daily conversation need to be communicative. Asking and answering were very common in the society. Moreover, Chris as the father and public worker was needed to ask what his son need and also for the clients as the public worker (see datum 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24). The competitive function also make the hearer to do something. So, Chris are mostly used competitive to reach his goal. Because as a public worker he need to ask what his client's problem in order to make his work run well.

Convivial fuction in utterances that stated by Chris had found in the expressive and declarative acts because its aim compliant with the social purposes. In the expressive found 72 utterances. They were 31 thanking, 6 apologizing, 29 greeting, 3 mocking, and 3 praising. From the data in finding above the expressives acts of thanking are mostly used by Chris as the main character in this movie. The expression of thanking is showed by people to others in order to express the grateful feeling. Chris used that to make his fell comfortable and respected. It is the way how Chris compliant with the social purpose. Then in the declarative only found 2 utterance. So the total of convivial were 74 utterances.

Collaborative function in utterances that stated by Chris had found in representative acts because collaborative aimed by Chris at commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. And as seen from the context, Chris did not want another person did something that he think that it was not true. In the representative found 204 utterances. They are 74 informing, 101 asserting, 8 prohibiting, 18 claiming, and 3 insisting. Asserting are mostly used for representatives in this movie. Because there were many situations that Chris had conflicts with his wife, friends, clients, manager, and others characters that made him need to state and assert his utterances (see

datum 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10). So, that made collaborative became the most dominant function that exist 204 utterances.

Then the last is conflictive, it functions in utterances that stated by Chris had found in commissive because this function aims against the social purposes. It was found 34 utterances of commissives. They were such as 22 promising, 5 offering, 2 protesting, 1 threatening, 2 accepting, 1 refusing, and 1 assuring. From the data in finding above the commissives acts of promising are mostly used by Chris as the main character in this movie. Because it aims against the social purpose. Chris do promise to make his Client assure with him, but in the reality his promise will run well. In the social life promising is common thing that people do. As well in this movie, promising was also used in many case by Chris (see datum 38, 39, 40, and 41). So, the existence of conflictive was 34 utterance. That made conflictive became the rare function that used in Chris dialogue.

The representative by the functions of collaborative occurs in many dialogue in Chris social life and daily communication. Because as social beings, he must share the information to each other is very common and required in daily communication. So, that forces representatives by the function of collaborative are mostly used. Then, this movie is based on the true story of Chris Gardner in his life. He lives with his son and works as a salesman and has internship program at Dean Witter before he accepts as a broker at that company. His social life requires him to do the representatives acts. Because of as the salesman, he needs to be communicative and informative to convince his client, so he has to use many informing and asserting expression. That also becomes the reason of collaborative function that commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. So, Chris are mostly used it to express the truth by asserting and informing expression in order to make his client assuring and always using Chris' service. And all of the function above are affected by Chris job as social worker.

CONCLUSION

Concerning to the finding and discussion of this study, there are several points are concluded from the analysis of illocutionary acts from the main character (Chris Gardner) in the Pursuit of Happiness movie. There are the types of illocutionary acts as; representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Also it found the function of each type and the occurrence of illocutionary acts.

The first point is the types of illocutionary acts from Chris' dialogues. First, representative was the most commonly used in the conversation from the main character. This type of illocutionary acts was used in 204 utterances or 41.8 % from the total data. In this type of illocutionary acts, was the most frequently used by Chris Gardner. It was because the conversations in the movie about the truth feeling from the main character. The kind of representative from the main character used in the movie were: asserting, informing, prohibiting, claiming, and insisting Second, the directive was the second commonly used after the representative acts. This type of illocutionary acts was employed in 176 utterances or 36,1 %. The directive used in the movie were: asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, pleading, and advising. Third, the expressive used in the movie were: thanking, apologizing, greeting, mocking, and praising. This type of illocutionary acts was used by the main character in the movie for about 14,7 % since there were 72 utterances of this illocutionary acts found in the movie. Fourth, the commissive, which commits the speaker to do something in the future was used by the main character in the movie were: promising, offering, protesting, threatening, accepting, refusing, and assuring. The data was found about 34 utterances or 7 % from the total data used this type of illocutionary acts. Fifth, the declarative was the most rarely used by the main character in the movie. It took only about 0,2 % among the other kinds or 2 utterances. It was because Chris did not really appear a character who was authorized to declare something that can change the way of the story. The declarative speech act used here was just receiving job.

The second point is the most dominant of illocutionary acts. The most dominant type of illocutionary acts which was used by the main character was representative illocutionary act (41,8 %). It happens because of one reason. It was in dialogues, Chris Gardner uttered sentences about the general truth that the interlocutors have not known yet, then he made them know about that. Representatives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition such as asserting, informing, prohibiting, etc. The representative acts occurs in many dialogue in our social life and daily communication. Because as social beings share the information to each other is very common and required in daily communication. So, that was the reason for the dominant acts of representatives because this movie based on the true story of Chris Gardner in his life.

SUGGESTIONS

T1. For the readers

It hopes that this research could improve the knowledge for the reader about speech act especially illocutionary acts. This could reference when study about illocutionary acts. It is also hopes after read this research the readers would be understand if sometimes people have implied intentions in their speech, so the reader can be communicate well with the others.

2. For the other researcher

It hopes that this research could be one of the references in studying about speech acts especially illocutionary acts and hopes that in the future there will be other researchers who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field.

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